

# INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY East Germany  
SUBJECT Manganiferous Iron Ore in the Schmalkalden District

DATE DISTR. 7 September 1955

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. LISTED BELOW

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE AS AMENDED. NO TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The ore mined in the Schmalkalden ore mining district was produced by working lodes on the outer zones bordering the Thueringer Wald in the southwest. The ores contained an average of 28 to 34 percent Fe and 3 to 5 percent Mn. The main mines, including Klinge, Mommel and Stahlberg, were equipped with a number of small hoisting machines (Arminius and others). New exploitations were made at Kohlberg, Vogelberg and at another point located farther north. In addition to open work mining at the outcrops, underground mining was done in the deeper portions. The lodes were primarily of heavy spar (barium sulphate) and also some calc. spar. A central dressing plant for all mines of the Schmalkalden district was recently put into operation in Drusetal.<sup>3</sup> The ore was ground to 3-mm grain size and smaller. The ores are separated for the processing into two types; one rich in iron and the other one rich in heavy spar.
2. From the rich iron ore, a rich concentrate was separated in a magnetic separation process and the remainder was treated in a wet mechanical process. By separating the heavy spar, a second, less rich concentrate was obtained. The concentrates contained an average of 38 to 40 percent Fe.
3. In order to separate most of the heavy spar, the ores rich in heavy spar were at first treated mechanically when wet. The remaining masses were treated magnetically and mechanically when wet in the same process applied for the rich iron ore. The dressing equipment was a development of an experimental unit with a capacity throughput of 300 tons of raw ore per day.
4. It was planned to replace the experimental unit by a main installation with a daily capacity of 500 tons. After the completion of the new unit, the total capacity of the central dressing plant would amount to 800 tons per day which would be adequate for the maximum output expected for the future in Schmalkalden.
5. An ore-dressing expert from East Germany confirmed that the central ore-dressing plant in Drusetal was put into operation. He also stated that the installation did not meet the requirements. The ores mined in the various pits differed and had to be crushed to different grains in order to be dressed. A second dressing installation would probably have to be established, especially for the ores produced by the Stahlberg mine.

25X1

25X1

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION								
ARMY	AIR	FBI									

25X1

CLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~

25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

25X1

## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY

East Germany

DATE DISTR.

7 September 1955

SUBJECT

Manganiferous Iron Ore in the Schmalkalden District

NO. OF PAGES

2

PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF  
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

25X1

1. The ore mined in the Schmalkalden ore mining district was produced by working lodes on the outer zones bordering the Thueringer Wald in the southwest. The ores contained an average of 28 to 34 percent Fe and 3 to 5 percent Mn. The main mines, including Klinge, Mommel and Stahlberg, were equipped with a number of small hoisting machines (Arminius and others). New explorations were made at Kohlberg, Vogelberg and at another point located north. In addition to open work mining at the outcrops, underground mining was done in the deeper portions. The lodes were primarily of heavy spar (barium sulphate) and also some calc. spar. A central dressing plant for all mines of the Schmalkalden district was recently put into operation in Drusetal. The ore was ground to 3-mm grain size and smaller. The ores are separated for the processing into two types; one rich in iron and the other one rich in heavy spar.
2. From the rich iron ore, a rich concentrate was separated in a magnetic separation process and the remainder was treated in a wet mechanical process. By separating the heavy spar, a second, less rich concentrate was obtained. The concentrates contained an average of 38 to 40 percent Fe.
3. In order to separate most of the heavy spar, the ores rich in heavy spar were at first treated mechanically when wet. The remaining masses were treated magnetically and mechanically when wet in the same process applied for the rich iron ore. The dressing equipment was an experimental unit with a capacity throughput of 300 tons of ore per day.
4. It was planned to replace the experimental unit by a main installation with a daily capacity of 500 tons. After the completion of the new unit, the total capacity of the central dressing plant would amount to 800 tons per day which would be adequate for the maximum output expected for the future in Schmalkalden.
5. An ore-dressing expert from East Germany confirmed that the central ore-dressing plant in Drusetal was put into operation. He also stated that the installation did not meet the requirements. The ores mined in the various pits differed and had to be crushed to different grains in order to be dressed. A second dressing installation would probably have to be established, especially for the ores produced by the Stahlberg mine.

25X1

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION

25X1

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DISTRIBUTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

25X1




ILLEGIB

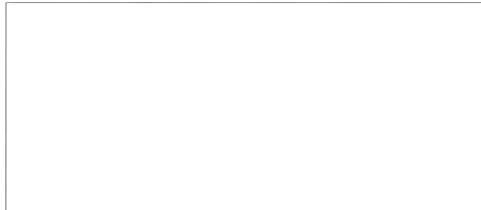
**Page Denied**



25X1

- 2 -

1.  Comment. This figure is in line with the earlier reported 1953 plan figure fixed at 80,000 to 90,000 tons of iron ore in the Schmallkalden Bezirk. 25X1
2.  Comment. This daily capacity would require a mine capacity of 240,000 tons per year, that is, a threefold increase of the present capacity. Such an increase appears doubtful in view of the conditions prevailing in the mine area. 25X1
3.  Comment: Not identified. 25X1



25X1

SECRET



25X1